

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1922.
GREAT IS CHICAGO.
Manifold Attractions of This
Most Marvelous of Cities.

HOW TO SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Wonder of the West Has Begun
The Wonder of the East—Her Character-
istics—Her History in a Nutshell.
Her Three "Sides," North, West and
South—Her Few Statues, Her Many
Hotels, Theaters, Churches, Clubs, Sa-
lons and Depots.

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It is the common remark of these days
that the growth of Chicago has no parallel
in history. Fifty years ago there were
4,000 Chicagoans. When the war began there were 100,000.
When the great fire came there were 350,000. Now the school census shows
1,400,000, and the gain since it was
known the World's Columbian exposition
would be held at Chicago has been
not less than 600,000 souls.



WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

If we seek for causes, we are told that
Chicago was the point farthest west-
ward by water carriage in the temperate
zone during the greatest historic migra-
tion of the human race. If the emigrant
desired to reach a region westward of
Lake Michigan, the journey as far as
Chicago would be the easier and least
expensive part of it. A city is made
not by itself, but by its surroundings;
not by those who stay, but by those who
pass through. The entry of steam power
into the affairs of man only increased
the advantages of Chicago. That city
could offer to a railroad the most freight
and the greatest number of passengers.
Fort Dearborn was built in 1803. It
became untenable during the British
war of 1812 on account of Indian hostil-
ities. The garrison, with women and
children, marched out on Aug. 15,
1812, and on reaching a tree which now
stands dead at Eighteenth street and the
lake a massacre began which finished
with the escape of only a few of the
whites.

With the advent of the civil war Chi-
cago, as a railroad center, rendezvous
and news distributing point, became the
cynosure of the west. Its press carried
the news of battle and made the daily
newspaper a necessity. As battles were
not everyday events, the local affairs of
the young city were ceaselessly pressed
upon the attention of the people, and a
skating rink, a murder, a horse race, an
athletic well or a baseball tournament
served to fill western Americans with
the never ceasing idea that in some way
Chicago was the most wonderful spot
on the globe.

The young men of Michigan, Indiana,
Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, increasing
the wonder and curiosity of their elders,
looked steadfastly on Chicago for in-
spiration and good fortune. It was at
this date—war times—that the New
York Tribune and the New York Herald
Yorker lost their supremacy in western
minds. "The western star of empire rose
clearly into the firmament of history."
The reader must recall the fact that
these people were pioneers. They had
built log houses in the forests. Wells
had been dug and curbed, baskets had
been made, brooms had been made,
shakes (shingles) had been split, fences
had been built, and the log cabin was
an ax, a saw and a spade. A city of
350,000 souls, with stone-fronted palaces
six stories high, had risen in their very
sight. It was mighty to them. It was
their all. New York, Philadelphia,
London, Paris, Vienna—these cities,
with their smooth streets and shady
vistas, were in another world.



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On the night of Oct. 8 and the whole
day of Oct. 9, 1871, this marvelous city
burned. The loss was reckoned in the
hundreds of millions. Chicago had
been. It was no more. Chicago was
like a dream. These tidings—the most
frightening that the world had heard
in modern times of peace—came upon
the western states with paralyzing
force.

For days men went dazed about their
business. Without Chicago, what would
they do? What would life be without
Chicago? Where would the news come from?
For nothing ever seemed to happen outside
of Chicago. Withal, there was joy that
this conflagration was the greatest that
ever was! It fulfilled the fond expecta-
tions of the west. They told you not
these farmers, thrashing in their barns,
Chicago rebuilt.

The city of Chicago was mainly re-
built in the year 1872. For a decade
later there was a uniformity in the lines
of five-story business blocks that gave to
the city a solemn and mighty appearance.
With the invention of the water ele-
vator, buildings might profitably go
higher than six stories. The Montauk
block, on Monroe street, near Dearborn,
ventured skyward ten stories, and there
were citizens who avoided Monroe street
until the autumnal gales proved that ten
story buildings would stand. The year
1884 saw the completion of a group of
thirteen story structures—the Board of
Trade, the Royal Insurance, the Home
Insurance, the Pullman and the Rock-
well. The foundations for these stupen-
dous piles entirely filled the cellar. Chi-
cago had been noted for the fineness

of her architecture. Suddenly each
builder seemed bent on outdoing his
neighbor in cyclopean construction.
High buildings were experiments. In
four years—after many doubts—they
succeeded. The Auditorium, pro-
jected by Ferdinand Peck, and its ded-
ication by the president of the United
States and Adeline Pattee discovered to
all observers a gathering of persons of
vast wealth. No city could be other
than metropolitan whose inhabitants
could afford to rent over fifty opera
boxes at \$5.00 for a season of three
weeks.

Meantime the Boulevard, which was
once Michigan avenue, stretched south-
ward for fifty blocks lined with houses
nearly every one of which was as hand-
some and commodious as the Vanderbilt
mansions on Fifth avenue in New York.
The Lake Shore drive on the north was
coped with a marble breaker, and the
towers and keeps of Potter Palmer's
Middle Ages castle rose conspicuously
among 500 other houses whose magnifi-
cence was gained by nobody. The
Duke of Marlborough came to Chicago,
and had the grace to say that he thought
Michigan boulevard was the finest resi-
dential thoroughfare he had seen in the
world.

With one more epoch of architecture
we are arrived at the gates of 1893 and
the World's Columbian exposition. It
was discovered by the inventors that if
a steel house were built it would require
but a comparatively small foundation.
Thus the Tacoma building rose to six-
teen stories with no outside walls.
When it came to that, terra cotta cast-
ings were strung on iron joists. In this
way the cellar of the Tacoma building
could be made to bring a large rental
each year. Marshall Field had ex-
pended \$100,000 on the foundations of
the Woman's temple, at Monroe and La
Salle. These pyramids of stone com-
pletely filled the excavation to street
grade. It would cost many thousands
of dollars to take them out. But out
they came, and the enormous Woman's
temple—the dream of Mrs. Carse and
Miss Willard—thus preserved its net-
her regions to increase the revenue of its
landlord.

We were thus at 1892. On every hand,
showing regular roof lines of 1872,
rise buildings twice as high, and
sixteen stories of today being every
year and not higher together than ten
stories of the old days. Iron and tile,
marble and plate glass, red cherry and



POSTOFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

terra cotta are everywhere. A letter
can be mailed at the elevator shaft. The
old buildings—called old now, with only
twenty years of age—are all doomed.
Their handsome facades, their stately
columns, arches and acanthus leaves cut
in stone must be demolished, keeping
Chicago in turmoil, but preparing the
city for the labors of the future. If
huge monuments are prophetic it must
be that these labors are to be tremen-
dous.

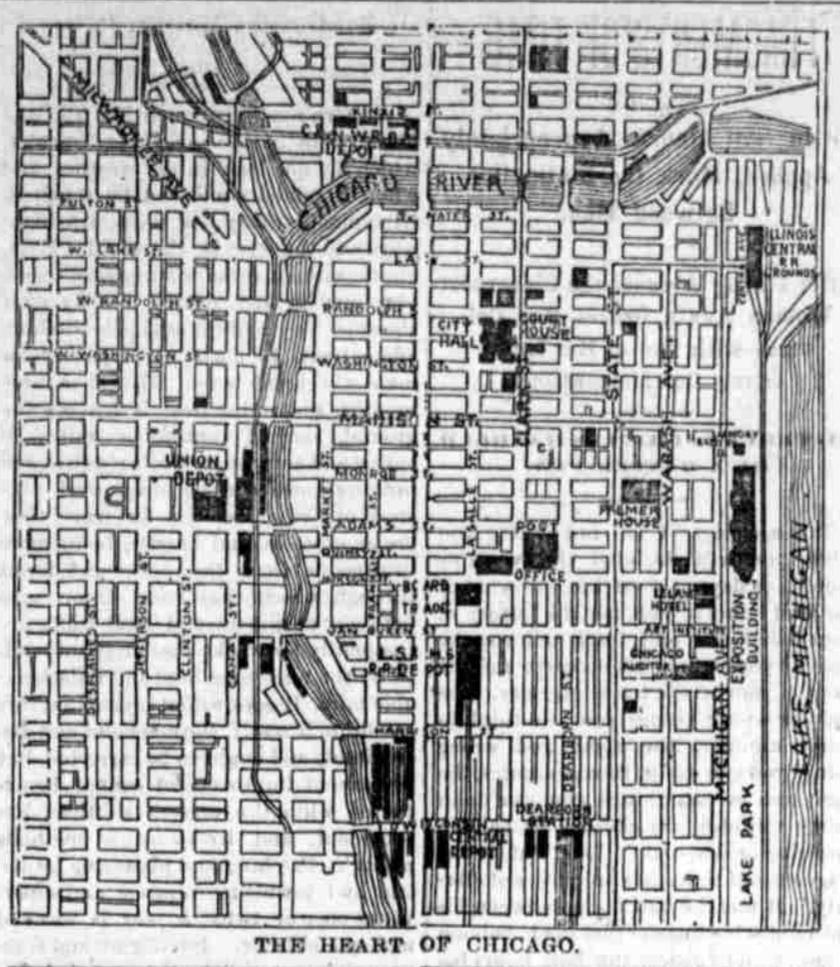
During the next year Chicago will be
visited as Paris and New York are vis-
ited. People will not go there on busi-
ness, nor to change cars for some farther
city. They will journey thither to in-
spect the World's Columbian expo-
sition, of which they have heard so much,
and to see Chicago, of which they have
heard so much more. What are the
chief characteristics of this city? What
kind of place is the tourist to behold?
Are there any sights, lions, attractions?
How is living, how are hotels, how
about the drinking water?

Chicago's Hotels.
There are about 2,000 houses in Chi-
cago, Lake View, Evanston, Hyde Park,
Beverlywood, Astor and Oak Park, that
carry the names of hotels. They range
from the caravansary, with 300 suites of
chamber and bath, to the cheap lodging
house, where ten cents will rent a place
to sleep. Besides these accommodations
the newspapers teem with advertise-
ments of board to be had, and if the
visitor will visit some handsome street,
and there he will find the advertisement
for a boarding house in that
quarter, he cannot go awry. He will be
safe, comfortable and economical. A
list of well known hotels is appended.
Their highest prices by the day are
given. Where that figure is nine dol-
lars, it must be understood that guests
can be kept as low as four or five dollars
a day.

Hotel	Rooms	Highest per day
Palmer House	140	\$9.00
Grand Pacific	120	8.00
Tremont House	120	8.00
Auditorium	200	9.00
Great Northern	100	8.00
Sherman House	200	8.00
Richelieu	150	9.00
Leland	200	8.00
Windsor	200	8.00
Victoria	200	8.00
Southern	150	4.00
Virginia	400	8.00
Clifton House	200	3.00
Hotel Henri (German)	100	2.00
Hotel Grand	100	2.00
Beverly	200	2.00
Burke's	40	2.00
McCormick	20	2.00
Gore's	20	2.00
Kahn's	10	2.00
Concord	20	2.00
Briggs	12	2.00
Windsor	12	2.00
Saratoga	20	2.00
Bradley	20	2.00
Grand Palace	200	2.00
Transit House (stockyard)	20	2.00
Windsor	10	2.00
Worth	10	2.00
Gault	20	2.00
Windsor	20	2.00

The precincts of their grounds will
team with temporary hotels, and the
sleeping cars will be utilized. Rapid
transit will carry thousands to their far-
off homes over night, and other hun-
dreds of thousands will enter Jackson
park to leave it at night for home, see-
ing Chicago not at all. There need be
little apprehension of trouble on the
score of accommodations for Chicago
a vast city, with over sixty square miles
of improved real estate. It is a fact that
the Democratic national convention of
1892 was not especially noticeable in the
city streets. The scene on the main
streets at the noon hour, when the great
office buildings empty their tenants for
lunch, is not to be forgotten by persons
inured to solitary surroundings.

Thoroughfares.
The visitor will wish to know what
streets are important ones in Chicago.
He will be confused by the bridges, for
he can always look two ways and see a
bridge. All the streets of the central
section of Chicago are crowded with
people, but the great thoroughfares for



THE HEART OF CHICAGO.

the stranger may thus be named:
North Side—Clark street.
West Side—Directly west, Madison
street; going northwest, Milwaukee
avenue; going southwest, Blue Island
avenue.
South Side—State street, for the stock-
yards; for the fair, Wabash avenue; for
carriages, Michigan boulevard.
Thirty years ago Lake street was all
in all. Twenty years ago Clark street
was supreme. Now State street possesses
the most valuable front feet and cor-
ners. The crowd at Christmastide is
like the gatherings in Fourteenth street,
New York city—perhaps more numerous.
Chicago has not yet reached the Baron
Haussmann stage. Her streets are nar-
rowly all at right angles. To relieve this evil
condition of things there are but four or
five diagonal streets, and but two that
pierce the heart of the city. Along
these—namely, Milwaukee and Blue
Island avenues—live the vast foreign
populations that have so steadily swelled
Chicago's census.

This lack of direct communication will
fall upon visitors to the World's fair as
their most serious burden, for it will
often double the cost of their street car
fare. Chicago is in reality three cities,
as effectively as Brooklyn, Jersey City
and New York. With the exception of
the new railroad, which is to go south-
ward from the Douglas park region to
Jackson park, all other roads lead down
town first and thence to the fair. At
the same time the inconvenient situa-
tion of the West Side hotel, restaurant
and boarding house keepers will moder-
ate their views of the traveler's neces-
sities, and he will obtain a measurable
abatement of high prices.



THE ROOKERY.

On the great thoroughfares rapid cable
cars run at a fare of five cents. From
Lake street to Jackson park are over
eight miles. Tunnels go under the
river on the North and West Sides. The
West Side cable is the newest, swiftest
and best.

We have said Chicago is three cities—the
West, North and South "Sides."
The West Side.
For many years the West Side of
Chicago was as populous as both the
other quarters. The World's fair and
the massing of the millionaires' homes
on the South Side, together with the
annexation of southern suburbs, have
brought the South Side to a parity in
population.

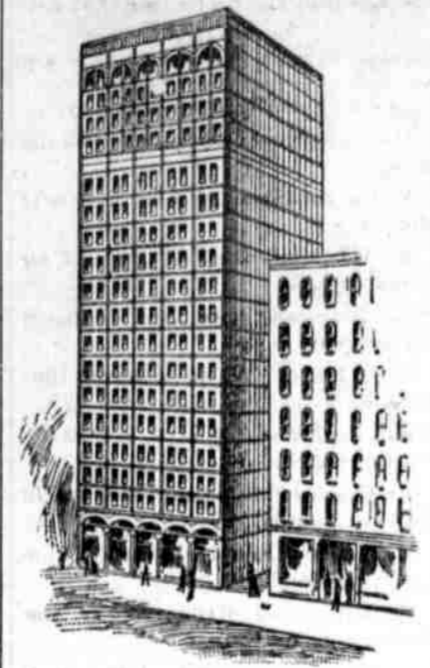
Three beautiful parks skirt the west-
ern environs of Chicago, connected by
the system of drives which is to inclose
the entire city. On the northwest is
Humboldt park; centrally lies Garfield
park, with its artesian well. On the
southwest is Douglas park. Each of
these pleasure grounds is decorated with
a handsome pavilion and a still more
striking conservatory. Large lakes are
a feature of the landscape, and row-
boats may be had for hire in each park.
Union park is a pretty square on Wash-
ington boulevard.



ART INSTITUTE, MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The most beautiful street of West Chi-
cago is Ashland avenue, which, turning
into Twelfth street and Ogden avenue,
offers to the visitor a city exhibit.
The Douglas monument stands on a fine
plot overlooking the lake from high
ground at Thirty-sixth street. It was
finished at state expense. Both railroad
and cable cars pass this conspicuous
monument on their way to the exposition.
In the Haymarket, on West Randolph
street, West Side, stands the monument
erected to the memory of the eight po-
lice killed by the bomb of May 4,
1886. The bomb was not thrown in the
Haymarket or where the monument
stands. The spot lies to the right of the
monument and 200 feet into the cross
street called Desplantes, and commonly
pronounced as it is spelled. The cele-
brated meeting of revolutionists was
held at far away.
The other public monuments are nar-
rally in Lincoln park. The great ques-
tionnaire statue of General Grant stands
on a rude stone structure. St. Gaudens'
statue of Lincoln is highly praised and
loudly condemned, according to the taste
of the visitor. It represents Lincoln in
modern attire, risen from a stone chair,
reading the emancipation proclamation.
There is a beautiful group of Indians,
and there are handsome effigies of Lin-
coln, Schiller and La Salle. Sheridan
is to have a monument in Union park,
on the West Side.
Great Buildings.
The visitor will do himself an injus-
tice, if he be from rural districts, if he
do not carefully inspect at least a dozen
of the celebrated tall buildings of Chi-

cago. Here science and art have united,
with wondrous profusion of means, to
delight the eye and bring comfort to the
occupant. In the Auditorium, for in-
stance, are 50,000,000 pieces of Roman



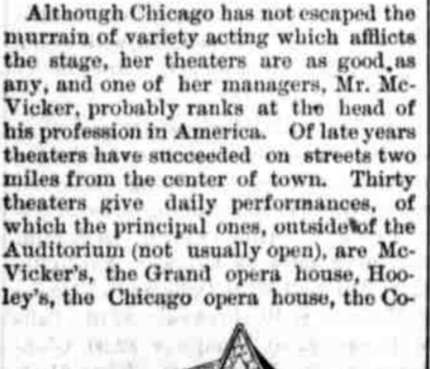
THE AUDITORIUM.

mosaic and acres of Mexican onyx. The
Auditorium has the largest theater in
the world. A tower some twenty stories
high is always open to sightseers at a
fee of twenty-five cents. The Auditorium
all in all is the principal "lion" in Chi-
cago proper.
The Masonic temple is, so far as is
known in Chicago, the largest and most
novel structure on earth. It covers the
quarter of a city block. It is intended
to be a city in itself, with ten stories of
stores, seven stories of offices, three
stories of lodges and a roof garden
twenty-one stories from the ground.
The pillars in the rotunda are eighteen
feet in circumference. The rotunda
itself terrifies the spectator. Calcula-
tions of the economies gained by the use
of this building are the favorite pas-
times of its tenants, and it cannot be
doubted that the advertising advantages
of doing business there will soon show
themselves in the most surprising man-
ner. The Masonic temple is at State
and Randolph streets.

The Woman's temple, at La Salle and
Monroe, is perhaps the next largest pile,
and its success is wholly assured as a
business venture.
The Chamber of Commerce block, the
Tacoma, the Rookery, the Pullman, the
Home, the Germania, the Ashland, the
Royal Insurance, the Monodock, the
Unity, the Phoenix, the Rialto and a
dozen other vast, steeply pitched structures
will demand a share of attention. These
buildings best repay a visit which, like
the Masonic temple, the Royal, the C.
B. and Q. and the Chamber of Commerce
(at Washington and La Salle), offer a
central view of their entire interior.

You may stand at an upper balcony
in these houses and look down to the
floor. The wainscoting, ceiling, walls
and pavement are often masses of orna-
mental variegated stone.
The store warehouse of Marshall Field
stands at Fifth avenue and Adams.
Richardson, the architect, is said to
have charged \$100,000 for the plans.
The building is remarkable for the large
size of its blocks of dark granite. It
gives a darkish look to the entire vicin-
ity. This is the largest dry goods busi-
ness in the world.

Amusements.
Although Chicago has not escaped the
murrain of variety acting which afflicts
the stage, her theaters are as good as
any, and one of her managers, Mr. Mc-
Vicker, probably ranks at the head of
his profession in America. Of late years
theaters have succeeded on streets two
miles from the center of town. Thirty
theaters give daily performances, of which
the principal ones, outside of the
Auditorium (not usually open), are Mc-
Vicker's, the Grand opera house, Moo-
ley's, the Chicago opera house, the Co-



MASONIC TEMPLE.

lumbia, the Eden Musee, the Academy
of Music, the Haymarket, the Criterion,
Havlin's and the Olympic. Central
Music hall is usually open with a good
card, and panoramas of the fire, Niag-
ara and Gettysburg are permanent at-
tractions. The lake and lake rides on the
lake and cable rides on the grip car are
favorite pastimes.

Charities, Etc.
The state of Illinois and the city of
Chicago are well off in hospitals and
charities. The Cook County hospital
and its surrounding structures form the
most notable group of therapeutic and
educational buildings in the country.
Beginning with the Cook County and
Presbyterian hospitals we may reckon
not less than thirty important Chicago
institutions of this noble character.
The public library has 180,000 volumes,
and is strong in periodicals, costumes
and Egyptology.
The Newberry library, now forming,
has an endowment of \$2,500,000. It will
stand on North State street, on Wash-
ington square.
The Greer library will have a similar
endowment, and will bar out novels, es-
pecially French ones.
The Art Institute is rapidly rising on
the lake front in place of the Interstate
Exposition building.
There are seventeen convents of Cath-
olic nuns in the city.
There are 628 churches and 917 church
buildings, with steeples, bells or stained
windows.
There are 3,500 manufacturing estab-
lishments, and some of them employ
5,000 men each.

Clubs.
Clubs are an important feature of Chi-
cago high life.
First comes the Commercial club,
which is an inner circle of the Chicago
club. It has six members, and to ob-
tain admission is the ambition of every
man who is growing enormously
wealthy.
The Calumet club has a great house at

Michigan avenue and Twentieth street.
Its annual reception of old settlers has
made it famous historically.
The Chicago club has recently bought
the old Art Institute. It vacated a fine
building. It is the oldest of the club.
The Illinois club has a beautiful home
on Ashland avenue.

The La Salle club counts the director
general of the World's fair among its
originators. It is a Republican club
and owns a marble house on West Mon-
roe street.
The Union club has palatial quarters
on the North Side.
The North League club has a home
opposite the postoffice on Jackson street
and is a power in social affairs.

The Ashland club has a big house at
Wood and Washington streets. The
Marquette is a similar institution on
Dearborn avenue.
The Argo club summers at the outer
end of the Illinois Central pier, while
less enterprising fellows squal in the
heats of the south wind.

The Press, the Whitechapel and the
Sunset are clubs that are often heard of,
and about which public curiosity exists.
The Press club is building on Michigan
avenue. It has nearly all the authors
of the city in its membership.



THE AUDITORIUM.

There are at least a hundred other
social organizations of influence and
standing. This feature of city life shows
a rapid development.
There are at least 6,000 drams in Chi-
cago.

On the whole, Chicago is an excellent
place for the World's fair. The inhabi-
tants will not be jealous of the expo-
sition. They will accord to it the gran-
deur which it has. They feel the need
of a "lion" "worthy of Chicago." They
will not compel the civil guest to waste
precious time outside the gates of Jack-
son park. One sees Chicago by passing
through the streets. At the fair the
greatest of sightseers may sup full a
thousand times and still leave a thou-
sand things unseen.

JOHN McGOVERN.

His Rebuke.

Much of the music sung in city
churches would scarcely be character-
ized as "sacred" if it were heard any-
where except in the house of God. And
there are some people who even in
this age of progress consider that such
music belongs rather to the concert
room than to the church.
Parson Snow was one of these people.
And when he "exchanged" one Sunday
with an old college friend who was set-
tled over a large city parish he was both
amazed and shocked by the vocal dis-
play—the anthem—with which the
members of the choir electrified the con-
gregation.

"They had fine voices, my dear," he
explained to his little wife when he was
safely back in his own home, "and I
presume they wanted to show them off,
and so took advantage of a time when
their pastor was away. I thought at
first of rising and requesting them to
desist. But I felt that perhaps it would
be my duty to report the matter to
Doctor Green."

"But I finally concluded that, as it
was undoubtedly a first offense and
caused by an almost pardonable vanity,
I would deal gently with them. So I
waited until they had finished, and then
I rose and said, 'We will now begin the
religious services of the morning, which
the principal ones, outside of the
Auditorium (not usually open), are Mc-
Vicker's, the Grand opera house, Moo-
ley's, the Chicago opera house, the Co-

Is this handkerchief after first editions
but a mere craze or fashion?—in which
case I would venture to predict that
when the book loving and book buying
public once begins to consider it worth
what it is in that really constitutes the
value of any first edition the ridiculous
and artificially enhanced prices of such
issues will fall.

Upon this public weakness, whether
fostered by sentimental or any other
feeling, the booksellers are now trading
and are in the habit of calling attention
in Roman capitals in their catalogues to
first editions of books which are con-
siderable book—of course at the same time
adding a correspondingly increased
price to books which are hardly worth
purchasing in any edition.

For the present great demand for first
editions the keen competition among
English speaking people from abroad
for any book of special value now
offered for sale may be in a great de-
gree responsible, aided by a large class
of unreasoning beings who buy books
merely because they are first editions,
and who by dint of their long purses are
able to "rush in where angels fear to
tread." These are they upon whom
ordinary book lovers look with dread,
and the booksellers not always with
approval.—Notes and Queries.

A Bit of Correspondence.

A remarkable correspondence has been
published, ending in a true Irish fashion.
It begins: "Mr. Thompson presents his
compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs
to request that he will keep his dogs
from trespassing on his grounds."
"Mr. Simpson presents his com-
pliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to
suggest that in the future he should not
spill 'dogs' with two g's."

"Mr. Thompson's" respects to Mr.
Simpson, and will feel obliged if he will
add the letter 'e' to the last word in the
note just received, so as to represent
Mr. Simpson and lady."
"Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's
note unopened, the impertinence it con-
tains being only equaled by its vulgar-
ity."—London Tit-Bits.

Ventilation by Windows.

It is always proper to resort to window
ventilation if no other means of ven-
tilation is attainable. Lower the windows
from the top; if possible open one win-
dow from the bottom, but choose a win-
dow the opening of which will not create
a draft. Heated air rises and will escape
through the lowered windows, while the
fresh air will enter through the raised
windows.—New York Sun.

Professional Pride.

"Why do you children wear such
dreadfully long hair?"
"How are folks to know that our father
is an artist?"—UK.

Booth's Best Character.

It was in a high priced restaurant.
They were discussing the characters in
which Booth had been most successful,
and the young man with a blond mus-
tache was satisfied that Hamlet was by
far his best part.

"If you ever saw him in that part
when he was at his best," he said, "you
wouldn't dispute the assertion for a mo-
ment."
"Saw him?" exclaimed the man with
the dark beard scornfully. "I've seen
him in about everything he ever played.
Why, his Hamlet was poor compared
with some of his other characters. His
Othello was better than his Hamlet, and
his Macbeth."

"Macbeth?" broke in the young man
with the blond mustache. "Why, that
wasn't up to Romeo, and that's saying a
good deal. His Shylock was better than
his Othello."
Every one in earshot was interested by
this time, but just as the man with the
dark beard was beginning a scathing
reply with some side remarks about the
"Fool's Revenge" the little fellow with
the single eye-glass crossed himself and
said:

"I say! You're both wrong, you know.
I'm not much on drama, but Booth never
played anything as well as he did Shake-
speare."—Detroit Free Press.

Condolences Out of Place.

"Don't condole with a friend or con-
gratulate a friend until five years have
tested the reality of his grief or joy,"
says somebody. But my certie! It's a
good idea, after five years or consid-
erably less, to find out how apropos
your remarks are going to be before you offer
them. Instance in point: I met Vachant,
of New York, in the street the other
day. I've been meaning to write to
Vachant—collected friend of mine, you
know—ever since his wife died, two
years ago; but I've been so busy that I
couldn't get around to it. I met him, and I
could guess what her loss must have
been. Well, I rushed up to him, and
pressed his hand, and stumbled out a
plea for forgiveness for not having sooner
expressed my very real sympathy for his
wife's loss and all it must have meant
to him.

I noticed he went rather red and mar-
mored something and hurried off as
soon as he could, and when I told my
wife of it and how I thought it rather
queer, she said she didn't think it queer
at all, inasmuch as he was from New
York on a wedding journey with his
second wife. Cards on my desk, in an
opened envelope. Thought from their
size they were an ad.—Boston Common-
wealth.

Swiss Nobility.

A few years ago the question was
asked, "Does nobility still exist in
Switzerland?" And no one was able to
answer it. Of all the thousands of En-
glish folk who hunt the Swiss hotels in
summer not one, it would seem, had
inquired whether that Rudolph von
Erlach, whose equestrian statue they
must have seen, has any living descend-
ants; not one had ever heard of the
Baroness nobility—a nobility which holds
itself so high that it thinks but slightly
of the British legation. Yet from the
Jura to the Lugano there is hardly a
canton—in which nobles are not to be
found.
Some of these, such as the Plantas
and the Bnols of the Grabunden, have
turned their energy into modern chan-
nels and make their fortunes, like the
Hansers or the Sallers, out of the En-
glish and the American tourists. Others,
like the Von Allmen, have sunk into a
humdrum rank, but the greater part re-
main in statu quo, still enjoying in the
towns or in the country a social pre-
stige that varies with their wealth and
their intelligence.—Temple Bar.

Early Methods of Curing Skins.

The original process of curing skins
was probably the simple one of cleaning
and drying them. Removal of the hair
by maceration in water seems to have
been common among the very early
tribes, and one writer has suggested
that the idea was obtained from the
natural process of depilation. They
must certainly have been familiar with
it in the case of drowned animals, where
maceration can be plainly observed.
Following this, smoke, sour milk, oil,
and the brains of the animals themselves
were found efficacious. Many of these
primitive methods are employed at the
present time, thus bringing into novel
conjunction the days of the roving Mas-
sagete and those of the thrifty Ameri-
can.—George A. Rich in Popular Science
Monthly.

Falling from a Great Height.

It will be remembered that Mr.
Wymper, who had a severe succession
of falls once in the Alps, without losing
his consciousness, declares emphatically
that as he bounded from one rock to an-
other he felt absolutely no pain. The
same thing happens on the battlefield;
the entrance of the bullet into the body
is not felt, and it is not till he feels the
blood flowing or a limb paralyzed that
the soldier knows he is wounded.

Persons who have had several limbs
broken by a fall do not know which limb
is broken till they try to rise. At the
moment of a fall the whole intellectual
activity is increased to an extraordinary
degree. There is not a trace of anxiety.
One considers quickly what will happen.
This is by no means the consequence of
"presence of mind." It is rather the
product of absolute necessity. A solemn
composure takes possession of the vic-
tim. Death by fall is a beautiful one.
Great thoughts fill the victim's soul;
they fall painlessly into a great blue sky.
—Drake's Magazine.

Tea in Cashmere.

There are two ways of preparing tea
in Cashmere. The first is to put the tea
in a pot with cold water and boil it